WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1822. [NO. 102.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. *** Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid* or they will not be attended to.

Morganton Academy,

BURKE County, is now open for the reception of Scholars, under the patronage of a respectable Board of Trustees. The mode of instruction pursued is the result of much attention and experience, and eminently calculated to fit young gentlemen and ladies for the active duties of life, and to prepare students successfully to pursue their collegiate studies.

Lectures in an easy, familiar style, are given three or four times a week, on Language, History, Rhetoric, or Moral, Intellectual, National, or Political Philosophy.

Great attention is paid to reading, speaking, writing, and *pronouncing* the English language with correctness and elegance, and to the manners and morals of the pupils; and every thing done to promote their happiness and improvement. Tuition $20 per annum, and board on the most reasonable terms. The village is pleasant and healthy.

French and Italian will be taught grammatically, if requested.

April 15, 1822.——3mt110

Education.

A SEMINARY for the instruction of youth was opened at this place on the 15th instant. Classes for instruction in Spelling, Reading and Writing, $2 50 cents per quarter; Arithmetic, Geography and Geometry, $3 per quarter; Rhetoric, Logic, and Ethics, $4 per quarter; Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and the Latin Language, $5 per quarter. English grammar, elocution and composition, will be taught each student who can read and write, and no extra charge made. Should health permit, this institution will be permanent. Patronage from this and adjoining counties, and at a distance, is confidently solicited and expected. Mild though prompt government will be used, and each pupil's taste, disposition and talent, diligently studied. Lax government has proved mischievous, from ignorance in this matter; and energy become tyranny by attempting to force nature. Moral and religious instruction on the Sabbath, and during the week, will form part of the plan proposed. This place and the neighborhood, are *indeed* healthy; and board can be had on moderate terms. Three or four little boys will be received as boarders, by

BENJ. D. ROUNSAVILLE,
Principal of the Seminary.

Lexington, N. C. April, 1822.—99t104

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1822.....John Thompson, *vs.* David Evans.....O. Att. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Evans, resides beyond the limits of this state; it was therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless he, the said David Evans, makes his appearance at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at Morganton, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, judgment will be taken for the plaintiff's demand against him.

Attest, J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

3mt109—Price adv. $3 50.

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March term, 1822. Amos Ladd, sen. *vs*, James R Miller..... Rec. Fa. Loquelam. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of the state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said suit, otherwise it will be heard exparte, and judgment entered accordingly. Test, J. WILLIAMS, Jr. *C. S. C.*

6wt102—Price adv. $1 75.

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March term, 1822. William Burch, *vs.* Nancy Burch.....Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard exparte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, Jr. *C. S. C.*

3mt109—Price adv. $3 50

William Patton,

No. 6 Craft's South Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

TENDERS his services to the planters and merchants in the western part of North-Carolina, as Factor and Commission Merchant. The facilities now afforded by Steam-Boats, in transporting produce and merchandize to and from Cheraw and Charleston, will most likely render careful agents more necessary than formerly. W. P. will buy and forward Goods to order, and sell all kinds of produce for a commission of 2½ per cent.

Through the assistance of a friend, he will, when it is required, advance reasonably on produce which the owner may wish to hold for a better market. He will also attend very particularly to the forwarding of goods from Philadelphia, New-York, &c. Persons unacquainted with him, will please refer to Mr. George Miller, Salisbury, N. C. David Reinhardt, Esq. Lincolnton, N. C. or James Patton, senior, Ashville, N. C.

6wt102

Gig for Sale.

THE subscribers have in their possession for sale, a new pannel Gig, made in New-York, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

RANDOLPH & YOUNG.

Salisbury, March 18, 1822. 93

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors E. N. E. from the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

Saddling Business.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends, and the public, that he has established himself in the Saddling Business, at the plantation owned by Dr. Ferrand, which goes by the name of the Houk Place, 3 miles from Thyatira Meeting House; where he is prepared to execute all work in his line of business, with neatness and despatch. He will make, on short notice, Ladies' Saddles, with large skirts, at $14 each, and Gentlemen's do. at $12. All kinds of Bridles, Harness, &c. made at a proportionable price.

JAMES WILSON.

Rowan Co. April 29, 1822.—3wt101p

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having made the necessary arrangements for carrying on the Baking Business, will keep on hand a constant supply of

Bread, Crackers, and Cakes,

of every description, as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary store; all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms. THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.——80

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again. EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken, at the customary prices in town.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the western country, will offer for sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 16th of July next, that valuable tract of land in Burke county, whereon he now lives, containing 1000 acres, situated 12 miles from Morganton, on the main road leading from the latter place across the Lynville and Yellow Mountains to Jonesborough in E. Tennessee. There is a good dwelling house with an enclosed yard and garden, a barn, stables, cribs, negro cabins, and other out-houses, all in good repair. This tract lying on Lynville river affords a large proportion of flat land, a sufficiency of which is cleared and under good fence; the soil being fertile, will easily afford the means of still further improvement; it is well adapted to the culture of wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, &c. This farm also affords a good distillery, is well watered, and abounds with excellent timber. As a stock farm, besides the abundant products of food and forage, it has the advantage of lying convenient to an excellent summer range. In short, its local advantages are great. These, together with the uncommon salubrity of its situation, make it a most desirable seat for a country residence. The terms of sale will be made as easy as possible, by giving every reasonable indulgence to the purchaser.

The subscriber, as agent, will also offer for sale, at the same time, at a credit of twelve months, all the lands lying in the county of Burke belonging to the estate of Col. John M'Gimsey, deceased, viz: One tract of land, including several surveys, lying on the waters of Paddy's Creek, and containing 1000 acres, more or less; whereon there is a good Grist Mill, well supplied with custom. It consists of uplands of a pretty good quality, is well timbered, and will admit of several settlements. It will be sold altogether, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers. Also, several other tracts, situated in different parts of the mountains, and valuable on account of the range. Bond, with approved security, will be required in all cases. The terms will be more fully made known on the day of sale, when due attendance will be given on the premises, by the subscriber.

WM. M'GIMSEY, *Agent*
for the Heirs of Col. J. M'Gimsey, dec'd.

Morganton, April 15, 1822.—12wt109

N. B. Any person wishing to purchase privately, can do so by applying any time before the day of sale.

$40 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near Charlotte, on Sunday night, the 28th inst. FOUR NEGROES, viz: *Tom, Tone, Tob,* and *Washington*. Tom is about 55 years of age, modest and cute. Tone is about 15 years old, dark colored, and out mouthed. Tob is not quite so dark, but thick made, and appears stubborn. Washington is about 10 years old, and down-cast look. Tom took with him a pair of buck-skin trowsers, and a drab great-coat. The boys had one mixed coat, and one of red and blue homespun; two pair of new shoes, two new wool hats, and two or three pair of other shoes. They also took with them one rifle gun, without a box, and a half stocked shot gun, and screw-driver, with a buck-horn handle. To any person that will *apprehend the above negroes* and lodge them in any jail so that I get them again, I will pay *Forty Dollars*; or twenty dollars for Tom alone, and ten dollars for Tone, and five dollars for each of the boys. ZENAS ALEXANDER.

Mecklenburg Co. N. C.
April 29, 1822. 7wt106p

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has taken the House lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Holton, sign of the Eagle, east of the Court-House, Salisbury, N. C. where he has opened a *House of Entertainment*, for the accommodation of travellers and citizens. The house is large and commodious; the stables are convenient, and will at all times be well supplied with grain and fodder.

As the subscriber has taken pains to provide every thing necessary for the comfort and accommodation of all who may be pleased to visit his house, he hopes he will be able to give general satisfaction.

A few boarders, by the week, month, or year, will be taken on the usual terms. 8wt103

April 4, 1822. JOHN HOLMES.

FINANCIER.

THIS thorough bred and first rate horse will stand at Mock's Old Field, in Rowan county, the present season, now commenced; and will be let to mares at sixteen dollars the season, payable with twelve dollars any time before the 1st of August, when the season will end; and thirty dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, the insurance to be paid if the property is changed.

Financier is a fine bay, upwards of sixteen hands high, and is one of the highest formed race horses in the United States. His blood, as will be seen by reference to the Hand-Bills, is from the most choice race horses both of England and America; and his performance on the turf of the first order. He was the horse selected to run against Sir Archey in the famous stake which was to have been run at Camden, between the horses of North and South-Carolina. Mr. Allen J. Davie was not willing to risk the reputation of Sir Archey, and refused to run the race. A. NESBITT.

April 8, 1822.——6wt102

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COUNTY Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1822....Peter Forney *vs.* Christian Reinhardt.....Original attachment, levied on six negroes and sundry articles of personal property.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Christian Reinhardt, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state:—It is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default final will be entered up against him. Ordered, by court, that publication hereof be made three months successively in the Western Carolinian. 3mt112p

Test, HARDY M'BEE, *C. C.*

Legislature N. Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE ON THE *CONVENTION QUESTION.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS, DEC. 1821.

Mr. J. Smith observed, that the proposition before the committee was important, as it proposed to submit to the citizens of this State the propriety of calling a Convention to amend their Constitution.

From remarks which had fallen from gentlemen in the course of this debate, it seemed to be doubted whether we had a right to interfere with the Constitution. He presumed no member of the committee meant seriously to assert such a doctrine. All power, said Mr. S. belongs to the people, and they have a right to meet and consult for the public good, and to amend their charter of government as they please. This is a right secured by the Law of Nations. To prove which, Mr. S. read an extract from *Vattel.*

It is, said Mr. S. a well established principle, that the people have a right to alter their constitution at pleasure. But although gentlemen acknowledge that we possess this right, they are not for affording us any remedy. They ask what business the Legislature has to meddle with it? And they deny that the people have any right to act upon it. So that we have a right, but no remedy. This, said Mr. S. cannot be so. And though the Legislature cannot compel the people to hold a Convention, they may point out the mode in which it can be done.

But waving that point of the subject, it is said to be inexpedient to call a Convention, provided we have the power; and he would endeavour to follow the course of remark which had been made on that subject.

The gentleman from Halifax gave the following reasons why it would be inexpedient to call a Convention. He said it would convulse the people to throw into their hands that power which is their own. It would convulse the State, and jeopardize the best interests of the country. Where does the gentleman find grounds for this apprehension? Is there any thing so factious in the people of North-Carolina more than in other States of the Union? It has always been allowed that this State is the Southern State of steady habits.

Out of twenty-four States, twenty, he believed, had lately adopted new Constitutions, Connecticut (the land of steady habits) amongst the rest. Even the factious State of Georgia (as it has sometimes been called) has submitted the question to the people, who had shewn that they were not anxious to grasp at power; on the contrary, they are willing to let things remain as they are. Was the State of New-York convulsed by faction when the people of that State held a Convention? No such thing. The delegates met at Albany, and proceeded to business in a manner becoming the Representatives of a wise, Republican State. Nor has any thing like faction appeared in any of the other States on like occasions. If, said Mr. S. you agree to submit the question to the people, as is proposed, and a majority be in favor of the measure, the question will be, what is to be done? The people will be told that the Convention, when assembled, will have power to abolish such of our Constitutional provisions as they think proper and to make new ones, and they will appoint for this purpose, the best qualified Citizens in the State.

In the election of Members to the General Assembly, the citizens are careless, believing that any man of good intentions, and common sense, will answer the purpose; but when a new Constitution is to be formed, you will see every man repair to the poll, and the best and fittest men in the community will be chosen. No man in the State will be exempt from serving in a Convention; even your Governor, or your Judges, or Ministers of the Gospel, might be elected to that body. You may therefore bring together the greatest talents in the State. And can it be supposed, for a moment, that such a body would be factious, or adopt any measure which would not be for the welfare and happiness of the State?

But gentlemen have said, that under the present state of things, nothing like oppression takes place. Mr. S. admitted that we at present enjoy liberty and a good degree of happiness; and that the Constitution under which we live is a good one, considering the time when it was made. But since its formation, times and circumstances have changed.

Gentlemen call loudly on the friends of the Resolutions, to shew any instance in which the people are deprived of their rights, and what necessity there is for calling a Convention.

Mr. S. said he would examine this subject. We alledge that our Representation is unequal, and we name two Counties to prove it, Rowan and Columbus. The citizens of Columbus have six times the portion of Representation in the General Assembly that the citizens of Rowan have. What are the rights of a citizen? His first rights are his natural rights, to life, liberty, and the possession of happiness. But when he enters into the social compact, he surrenders some of his natural rights for the sake of enjoying his political rights. All men are born equal, and every man similarly situated is entitled to equal rights and equal privileges. This being a fact, we have a right to complain that the citizens of the large counties do not possess equal political rights with the citizens of small counties. And if he must speak of Eastern and Western (though he disliked the distinction) our people believe that they do not possess their full share of Representation in the Legislature. That the Eastern Members make laws for us, and tax us without our consent; and they make our Governors, Judges, and other officers. The East has the majority, and consequently the power; and though they may not use it improperly, they may do so if it pleases them. This we call a grievance. To deny to freemen an equal voice in making laws, laying taxes, &c. is Anti-republican and Aristocratic. It may be called Republicanism; but it is Aristocratic Republicanism, just such as he would call the Republicanism of Virginia, or that of any other State where it is necessary to have a freehold to entitle a man to vote.

Here, then, said Mr. S. we present a grievance. Here we show you something like oppression. What, asked Mr. S. is more degrading to a man than to feel that he has less political rights than his neighbor? To discover that the citizen of a small county has five or six times the power that he has?

For what, asked Mr. S. did our forefathers fight? It was for a free Republican Government and equal rights. The gentleman from Halifax had told the committee something about the struggle which had taken place in Connecticut between the powers of Church and State. It was a happy struggle. He differed entirely in opinion from the gentleman from Newbern on this subject. It was, said Mr. S. a struggle between the State and the Church, and he thanked God that the State had prevailed—That they had thrown off the yoke of the Clergy, and established a free Government.

The gentleman from Halifax next makes a comparison between the situation of our small counties and the small States—a comparison that is altogether inapplicable. A State is a sovereign, indissoluble body politic. A County, on the contrary, has no power but what is derived from the sovereign authority of the State. As a State, Delaware is equally sovereign with New-York. When the thirteen States met to form a National Government, it became necessary to make a compromise with the small States of Rhode Island and Delaware, and they were accordingly allowed the same Representation in the Senate with the other States. But has the little county of Columbus any sovereignty? Certainly not. Why, then, is it entitled to more Representatives in proportion to its size, than other counties.

The gentleman next alleges, that there would be great difficulty in a Con-

vention about the proper basis of Representation. He (Mr. S.) had no doubt there would be some difference of opinion on this subject. But the members, after some discussion, would come to an understanding on the subject. He did not believe the citizens of the West had any ill-will towards their brethren of the East. He was certain that he himself had none; and if a Convention were to be held, the basis of Representation would be fixed on the principle of population, on the federal principle, or on population and taxation combined. Let us, said he, come together, and an opportunity will be afforded of conciliation and compromise. But while the two sections stood aloof from each other, nothing could be effected.

The Gentleman from Newbern complained that the friends of these Resolutions confined themselves to the unfair Representation, and did not point out the defects in the Constitution. Mr. S. said, that was the principal defect, and was considered a grievance which could not be denied.

But the same gentleman says, this is not a proper time for amending the Constitution; that the country is very much embarrassed in a pecuniary point of view, and therefore unfit to be trusted with the power of amending the Constitution.

Mr. S. said, it was true that the embarrassments which the gentleman spoke of had existed, and perhaps, in some degree, still exist; but he did not see what this had to do with the subject. The Constitutions of Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts and Maine had been formed during the state of things alluded to, and we have heard of no disorder attendant on the Conventions formed for those purposes. Nor have any of them adopted any article growing out of the peculiar situation of the country. The Constitution of the U. States, indeed, forms a barrier to any such provision, as it prohibits any thing from being made a tender in payment but gold and silver coin. The States cannot therefore emit bills of credit.

Were a Convention to be held, said Mr. S. the subject of the embarrassment of the times would not be brought before it. We shall shew you, before the close of the present session, that your new Bank scheme without a specie capital, or any other wild scheme will be discarded by the present Legislature; and if it will not countenance projects of this kind, how can it be expected that a Convention would act less wisely?

[Mr. Smith's speech to be concluded.]

Fresh Goods,

JUST opening and for sale, at the Store of the subscriber, viz: Blue and black Broadcloth, very cheap; do. common, various colors; Cassimeres, of different colors; black and colored Canton Crapes; Bombazettes and black Velvets; Silks, and Silk Shawls, of every description; Cambric and Robes, for ladies' dresses; Domestic Cloth, of the best quality; Hats, Bonnets, and Shoes, a complete assortment; besides numerous other articles. *Also*, Powder, shot, and lead; best gunpowder tea, and chocolate; Writing Paper and School Books, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, a good supply of *GROCERIES, &c.* such as brown and loaf Sugar, Coffee, and Pepper; Copperas: Dutch and English Scythes; patent hoes; *Hard-Ware*, of various kinds; *Delf* and *China Ware*, &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 8, 1822—96tf

The Examination

OF the Students of the Salisbury Academies, will commence on Tuesday, the 11th, and close on Friday, the 14th of June. Parents and guardians are respectfully invited to attend.

THOS. L. COWAN, *Secretary.*

May 14, 1822.

20 Dollars Reward.

WENT away, on the night of the 28th ult. from the subscriber, near Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C. a negro man by the name of PEYTON—of a dark complexion, rather spare made, about six feet high, thirty-three or four years of age; when spoken to he speaks quick and rather abruptly; I believe he is defective in one of his arms, so that he cannot easily raise it above his head. He had when he left me a very good great coat of drab colored flushing, a pretty good wool hat, a new and large pair of yellow colored cotton pantaloons, and some other indifferent clothing, but no close bodied coat. It is probable he will make towards Richmond, Va. where I purchased him last fall. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and secure the said fellow and give information so that I get him again.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON.

Wilson's Mill, April 2, 1822.—3wt103p

A Runaway Negro

WAS taken up and confined in the jail of this county on the 16th inst. who says that he belongs to John Woodward, in Fairfield district, S. C. He says his name is *DICK*. He is stout made, yellow complected, about 35 years of age. Any person claiming said negro, is requested to come and receive him, according to law.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, *Jailor.*

Lincolnton, April 20, 1822.—3wt109

U. STATES AND SPAIN.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of the 25th inst. sundry papers relative to the Recognition of the Independence of the South American Colonies.

I transmit to the Senate, agreeably to their resolution of yesterday, a Report from the Secretary of State, with copies of the papers requested by that resolution, in relation to the recognition of the South American Provinces.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington 26th April, 1822.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
25th April, 1822.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred a resolution of the Senate, of this day, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any information he may have, proper to be disclosed, from our Minister at Madrid, or from the Spanish Minister resident in this country, concerning the views of Spain relative to the recognition of the Independence of the South American Colonies, and of the Dictamen of the Spanish Cortes, has the honor to submit to the President copies of the papers particularly referred to.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[ENCLOSURES.]

The Spanish Minister to the Secretary of State, 9th March, 1822. (Translation.)
Secretary of State to the Spanish Minister, 6th April, 1822.
Spanish Minister to the Secretary of State, 11th April, 1822.
Mr. Forsyth to the Secretary of State, 14th February, 1822. (Extract.)
Dictamen of the Cortes, 12th February, 1822.

[TRANSLATION.]

Don Joaquin de Anduaga to the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, 9th MARCH, 1822.

SIR: In the National Intelligencer of this day I have seen the Message sent by the President to the House of Representatives, in which he proposes the recognition, by the United States, of the insurgent governments of Spanish America. How great my surprise was may be easily judged by any one acquainted with the conduct of Spain towards this Republic, and who knows the immense sacrifices which she has made to preserve her friendship. In fact, who could think that, in return for the cession of her most important provinces in this hemisphere; for the forgetting of the plunder of her commerce by American citizens; for the privilege granted to their Navy; and for as great proofs of friendship as one nation can give another, this Executive would propose that the insurrection of the ultra-marine possessions of Spain should be recognized? And, moreover, will not his astonishment be augmented to see that this power is desirous to give the destructive example of sanctioning the rebellion of provinces which have received no offence from the mother country—to those to whom she has granted a participation of a free constitution—and to whom she has extended all the rights and prerogatives of Spanish citizens? In vain will a parallel be attempted to be drawn between the emancipation of this republic and that which the Spanish rebels attempt; and history is sufficient to prove, that, if a harassed and persecuted province has a right to break its chains, others, loaded with benefits, elevated to the high rank of freemen, ought only to bless and embrace more closely the protecting country which has bestowed such favors upon them.

But, even admitting that morality ought to yield to policy, what is the present state of Spanish America; and what are its governments to entitle them to recognition? Buenos Ayres is sunk in the most complete anarchy, and each day sees new despots produced who disappear the next. Peru, conquered by a rebel army, has near the gates of its capital another Spanish army, aided by part of the inhabitants. In Chili, an individual suppresses the sentiments of the inhabitants, and his violence presages a sudden change. On the coast of Firma, also, the Spanish banners wave, and the Insurgent Generals are occupied in quarrelling with their own compatriots, who prefer taking the part of a free power to that of being the slave of an adventurer. In Mexico, too, there is no government, and the result of the questions which the chiefs commanding there have put to Spain, is not known. Where, then, are those governments which ought to be recognized; where the pledges of their stability; where the proof that those provinces will not return to a union with Spain, when so many of their inhabitants desire it; and, in fine, where the right of the United States to sanction, and declare legitimate, a rebellion without cause, and the event of which is not even decided?

I do not think it necessary to prove that, if the state of Spanish America were such as it is represented in the Message; that, if the existence of its governments were certain and established; that, if the impossibility of its re-union with Spain were so indisputable; and that, if the justice of its recognition were so evident, the powers of Europe, interested in gaining the friendship of countries so important for their commerce, would have been negligent in fulfilling it. But, seeing how distant the prospect is of even this result, and faithful to the ties which unite them with Spain, they await the issue of the contest, and abstain from doing a gratuitous injury to a friendly government, the advantages of which are doubtful, and the odium certain. Such will be that which Spain will receive from the United States in case the recognition proposed in the Message should take effect; and posterity will be no less liable to wonder that the power which has received the most proofs of the friendship of Spain, should be the one delighted with being the first to take a step which could have only been expected from another that had been injured.

Although I could enlarge upon this disagreeable subject, I think it useless to do so, because the sentiments which the Message ought to excite in the breast of every Spaniard can be no secret to you. Those which the King of Spain will experience at receiving a notification so unexpected, will be doubtless very disagreeable; and at the same time that I hasten to communicate it to His Majesty, I think *it my duty to protest, as I do solemnly protest, against the recognition of the governments mentioned of the insurgent provinces of America, by the United States; declaring that it can in no way now, or at any time, lessen or invalidate, in the least, the right of Spain to the said provinces, or to employ whatever means may be in her power to re-unite them to the rest of her dominions.*

I pray you, sir, to be pleased to lay this protest before the President: and I flatter myself that, convinced of the solid reasons which have dictated it, he will suspend the measure which he has proposed to Congress, and that he will give to His Catholic Majesty this proof of his friendship and of his justice.

I remain, with the most distinguished consideration, praying God to guard your life many years, your most obedient humble servant,

JOAQUIN DE ANDUAGA.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.
Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State to the Minister from Spain.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 6th April, 1822.

SIR: Your letter of the 9th of March was, immediately after I had the honor of receiving it, laid before the President of the United States, by whom it has been deliberately considered, and by whose direction, I am, in replying to it, to assure you of the earnestness and sincerity with which this government desires to entertain and to cultivate the most friendly relations with that of Spain.

This disposition has been manifested, not only by the uniform course of the U. States, in their direct political and commercial intercourse with Spain, but by the friendly interest which they have felt in the welfare of the Spanish nation, and by the cordial sympathy with which they have witnessed their spirit and energy, exerted in maintaining their independence of all foreign control, and their right of self-government.

In every question relating to the independence of a nation, two principles are involved, one of *right* and the other of *fact*. The former, exclusively, depending upon the determination of the nation itself, and the latter resulting from the successful execution of that determination. This right has been recently exercised, as well by the Spanish nation in Europe, as by several of those countries in the American hemisphere, which had for two or three centuries been connected as colonies of Spain. In the conflicts which have attended these revolutions, the United States have carefully abstained from taking any part respecting the right of the nations concerned in them to maintain or new organize their own political constitutions, and observing, wherever it was a contest by arms, the most impartial neutrality. But the civil war in which Spain was for some years involved, with the inhabitants of her colonies in America, has, in substance, ceased to exist. Treaties equivalent to an acknowledgment of independence have been concluded by the commanders and Vice Roys of Spain herself, with the Republic of Colombia, with Mexico and Peru; while, in the province of La Plata and in Chili, no Spanish force has for several years existed to dispute the independence which the inhabitants of those countries had declared.

Under these circumstances, the government of the United States, far from consulting the dictates of a policy questionable in its morality, has yielded to an obligation of duty of the highest order, by recognizing as independent states, nations which, after deliberately asserting their right to that character, had maintained and established it against all the resistance which had been or could be brought to oppose it. This recognition is neither intended to invalidate any right of Spain, nor to affect the employment of any means which she may yet be disposed or enabled to use, with the view of re-uniting those provinces to the rest of her dominions. It is the mere acknowledgment of existing facts, with the view to the regular establishment with the nations newly formed, of those relations, political and commercial, which it is the moral obligation of civilized and christian nations to entertain reciprocally with one another.

It will not be necessary to discuss with you a detail of facts upon which your information appears to be materially different from that which has been communicated to this government, and is of public notoriety; nor the propriety of the denominations which you have attributed to the inhabitants of the South-American provinces. It is not doubted, that other and more correct views of the whole subject will very shortly be taken by your government, and that it, as well as the other European governments, will shew that deference to the example of the United States, which you urge it as the duty or the policy of the United States to shew to theirs. The effect of the example of one independent nation upon the councils and measures of another can be just, only so far as it is voluntary; and as the United States desire that their example should be followed, so it is their intention to follow that of others upon no other principle. They confidently rely that the time is at hand when all the governments of Europe friendly to Spain, and Spain herself, will not only concur in the acknowledgment of the independence of the American nations, but in the sentiment, that nothing will tend more effectually to the welfare and happiness of Spain, than the universal concurrence in that recognition.

I pray you, sir, to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

DON JOAQUIN DE ANDUAGA,
Envoy Extraordinary, &c.

[TRANSLATION.]

Don Joaquin de Anduaga to the Secretary of State.

Philadelphia, 11th of April, 1822.

SIR: I had the honor of receiving your note of the 6th inst. in which you were pleased to inform me that this government has recognized the independence of the insurgent provinces of Spanish America. I despatched immediately to Spain one of the secretaries of this legation, to carry to his majesty news as important as unexpected; and until I receive his royal orders upon the subject, I have only to refer to my protest of the 9th of March last, still insisting upon its contents, as if its substance were repeated in the present note.

With the greatest respect, I renew the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOAQUIN DE ANDUAGA.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

The following message was transmitted by the President to the House of Representatives, on the Saturday preceding the adjournment of Congress:

To the House of Representatives:

Having duly consider the bill, entitled "An act for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road," it is with deep regret, approving, as I do, the policy, that I am compelled to object to its passage, and to return the bill to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, under a conviction that Congress do not possess the power, under the constitution, to pass such a law.

A power to establish turnpikes with gates and tolls, and to enforce the collection of the tolls by penalties, implies a power to adopt and execute a complete system of internal improvement. A right to impose duties to be paid by all persons, passing a certain road, and on horses and carriages, as is done by this bill, involves the right to take the land from the proprietor, on a valuation, and to pass laws for the protection of the road from injuries; and, if it exist as to one road, it exists as to any other, and to as many roads as Congress may think proper to establish. A right to legislate for one of these purposes, is a right to legislate for the others. It is a complete right of jurisdiction and sovereignty, for all the purposes of internal improvement, and not merely the right of applying money, under the power vested in Congress to make appropriations, under which power, with the consent of the states through which this road passes, the work was originally commenced, and has been so far executed. I am of opinion that Congress do not possess this power—that the states, individually, cannot grant it; for, although they may assent to the appropriation of money within their limits for such purposes, they can grant no power of jurisdiction or sovereignty, by special compact with the United States. This power can be granted only by an amendment to the constitution, and in the mode prescribed by it.

If the power exists, it must be, either because it has been specifically granted to the United States, or that it is incidental to some power which has been specifically granted. If we examine the specific grants of power, we do not find it among them; nor is it incidental to any power which has been specifically granted.

It has never been contended that the power was specifically granted. It is claimed only as being incidental to some one or more of the powers which are specifically granted. The following are the powers from which it is said to be derived:

1st. From the right to establish post offices and post roads. 2d. From the right to declare war. 3d. To regulate commerce. 4th. To pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare. 5th. From the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the powers vested by the constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof. 6th, and lastly. From the power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory and other property of the United States.

According to my judgment, it cannot be derived from either of those powers, nor from all of them united, and in consequence it does not exist.

Having stated my objections to the bill, I should now cheerfully communicate at large the reasons on which they are founded, if I had time to reduce them to such form as to include them in this paper.—The advanced stage of the session renders that impossible. Having, at the commencement of my service in this high trust, considered it a duty to express the opinion, that the United States do not possess the power in question, and to suggest, for the consideration of Congress, the propriety of recommending to the states an amendment to the constitution, to vest the power in the United States, my attention has been often drawn to the subject since, in consequence whereof I have occasionally committed my sentiments to paper respecting it.—The form which this exposition has assumed, is not such as I should have given it had it been intended for Congress, nor is it concluded. Nevertheless, as it contains my views on this subject, being one which I deem of very high importance, and which, in many of its bearings, has now become peculiarly urgent, I will communicate it to Congress, if in my power, in the course of the day, or certainly on Monday next.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, May 4th, 1822.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1822.

We readily give place to the following communication; but we are unable, this week, to comply with the request of the writer, by publishing the report of the committee on the land office examinations. It shall be given in our next. The promise we gave, two or three weeks since, to publish the report referred to, was not an empty one, as a "Carolinian" has probably been led to suspect: it would have been faithfully redeemed. Its publication has been delayed, not from an unwillingness to do Mr. Crawford justice, but to get rid of other matter which has been lying on our hands for a long time,—we mean the debates on the Convention question.

We certainly have not the remotest desire to treat Mr. Crawford with injustice; and we are not aware that we should do so, even by withholding the report. We stated *facts*, and the report does not deny them,—it tells us, in fact, nothing more than we knew before: we condemned the *practice*, and raised our voices against it, (as we had often done, and once before during the late session,) and the report does not justify it,—it makes no attempt to: its sole object is to bring forward *precedents*; to show that Mr. Crawford has done nothing but what others have done before him. But this is not to the purpose. The question is: Is the *practice* a bad one; is it one fraught with danger to our liberties, and calculated to corrupt the purity of Congress? If it be answered affirmatively,—can *precedent*, then, sanction it; can *precedent* alter its character, or lessen the danger? We say no. But several of the cases cited by the committee as precedents, are not such: Mr. *Baldwin* was employed *previous* to taking his seat in Congress; and Mr. *Rodney*, in a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, says *he* "was *not*, when *employed* or *paid*, a member of Congress, either of the Senate, or House of Representatives." Some of the other cases have likewise no better title to the name of *precedents*. Thus much we have thought proper to say respecting the report; and it is probably all we shall say about it. It will speak for itself; and will show, we think, that it detracts nothing from the justice or correctness of our former remarks.

We did not, as a "Carolinian," if he be a reader of our paper, very well knows, "single out this case [the appointment of Mr. Thomas] for particular animadversion;" for we had antecedently remarked much more severely on others of a similar nature, though unattended with like circum-

stances. We made no attack upon the purity of Mr. Crawford's motives;" tho' we did indeed say, that the ambiguous language which he made use of in his letter to the House of Representatives, rendering another call upon him necessary to discover its meaning, gave a different color to the transaction than it would otherwise have worn,—and we expressed our surprise at it in the hackneyed exclamation,—*O tempora! O mores!* and we should have expressed ourselves in the same manner, had it been any other individual instead of Mr. Crawford. Neither did we censure the appointment of senator Thomas, *because* Mr. Crawford was a candidate for the Presidency; our disapprobation would have been as great, and expressed in language as strong, had he never been thought of for that office: tho' the circumstance of his *being a candidate* was mentioned as giving a peculiar importance to the transaction. The conclusion of the whole, then, as respects the part we have taken, is, that we have done no more than our duty; that the report does not destroy the force, nor alter in the least the propriety of our remarks, because they were founded on admitted facts, which no report, no committee whatever, could disprove.

Messrs. Editors: One great benefit derived from the invention of printing, is the wide and rapid extension of facts and opinions through the medium of public journals. At the same time that we must all acknowledge the utility of such channels of conveyance, no one can deny that the blackest falsehood will take as wide a range and as deep root in the world's mind as the purest truths. Whenever, then, we see the conduct of an officer of high character made the subject of blame in a newspaper, it is as much due to the public who judge, as to the person judged, that the charge be completely elucidated; for I trust that as we should not suffer our predilection for the man to blind our eyes to his faults, neither is it our disposition to condemn any one unheard. It certainly is their duty who are placed in situations where they can watch over the interests of our country, to notice more particularly those whose opportunities of injuring them can be best guarded against, who cannot easily be detected, or when detected, may not, without difficulty, be punished. You are our sentinels; and our public officers are those over whom the strictest watch is to be kept. I make these preliminary remarks, in consequence of having observed, among other notices of the improper exercise of trusts confided to the officers of the United States, one which animadverts severely on the appointment of Mr. Thomas, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to examine one of our land offices. That such an appointment was made by Mr. Crawford, that Mr. Thomas was at the time a Senator in Congress, and that he received a compensation for the performance of the business enjoined on him, are facts admitted. But that in so doing Mr. Crawford has done a deed of that kind which must eventuate in the loss of all public confidence and esteem, however strong the attempt to forestall it, I will venture to assert is not the fact. The friends and acquaintances of Mr. Crawford could find no difficulty in believing him guiltless of any corruption in the administration of his official duties, even before the late report of a select committee; and no one, let them be enemies even of the Secretary of the Treasury, can at this time doubt, after the fair and candid acquittal contained in this report. When men, whose integrity and patriotism have never been doubted, have by similar acts countenanced Mr. Crawford; who, however much he may deprecate the practice, will suspect the purity of his motives?

By inserting the report with these remarks in your next, you will not only do Mr. Crawford an act of justice, but confer a favor on a

CAROLINIAN.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

We have been much gratified in perusing the fifth annual report of the American Colonization Society; and the more so, as its prospects of success appear so flattering. We have ever wished well to the object of this Society; but we confess our belief of its success has at no time heretofore been strong; we have, indeed, looked upon the plan as chimerical. We doubted the practicability of obtaining the consent of any considerable number of the sable children of Afric, to return to the land of their fathers, their ideas of which being so generally associated with terror; but granting this difficulty were removed, the want of funds, we thought, would be another and an insuperable obstacle; the hostility of the natives too, and the pestiferous influence of the climate, would likewise operate very powerfully to destroy their plans and blast their hopes. And the mortality attending the first expedition, affecting both the agents and the colonists, and the subsequent deceit and treachery of the natives on the Sherbro, left us scarcely a doubt of ultimate failure. But most of these obstacles appear now to have been surmounted, or to wear a less formidable aspect; and the practicability of planting a colony on the coast of Africa is reduced to a certainty. The agents of the society have purchased a tract of land of the Grand Bassa nation, residing near the Grain Coast of Guinea, between the 5th and 6th degrees of north latitude. The tract purchased includes the whole of Cape Mesurado, with the mouth and a considerable extent of the river. This river, the report states, empties itself into the Atlantic, and is in length about 300 miles, being the largest African river between the Rio Grande to the north, and the Congo to the south. This station is important in a commercial point of view, and is as healthy as any other part of western Africa. All apprehension of an unwillingness on the part of the free blacks to emigrate to Africa, has also vanished; as great numbers of them, the report says, far more than can be sent, earnestly desire it. Nothing now appears in the way, unless it be the want of funds; but the board state, that as they have never yet felt it, they will not now fear it. The society appeal to the liberality of their countrymen: their appeal, we trust, will not be in vain.

The day of Afric's redemption seems at length to be dawning: her sufferings will at last have an end,—her tears ere long cease to flow. The worse than midnight darkness which now envelopes her, will be dissipated: the descendants of those who were forcibly and cruelly torn from their native land, will return to their much injured country, and carry with them civilization, and the advantages accompanying it. Ignorance and barbarism will flee before them: and Africa, which, as far back as history carries us, has groaned beneath a curse, will be redeemed from its withering influence through the instrumentality of those who have helped to perpetuate it.

These may be called dreams; if so, they are pleasant ones. We believe they are something more,—that they are expectations which will be realized. The period may be more distant than we anticipate; the exertions of the Colonization Society may have no agency in hastening it; generation after generation may yet pass away before it shall arrive: but the time will come, for not man, but Omnipotence, has said it.

In the bill before the House of Representatives to regulate the Post Office department, it is provided that no printer shall receive in exchange more than fifty papers free of postage, and not more than six from any one state. We are of opinion that any regulation limiting the number of papers received is unfair, for almost any one which can be devised, at least all those we have yet seen, must be oppressive to the smaller papers. That a judicious selection of fifty of the best papers throughout the union will be amply sufficient cannot be denied; but, if the number be limited to fifty, the larger papers must of course refuse to exchange with the smaller, when they bring with them an additional expense. It would thus subtract a considerable amount of general information from the community—and every measure which limits the dissemination of intelligence in a country where it is the best security for the integrity of the government and the freedom of the people, must be unjust. The measure will not increase the revenue of the Post Office department, and will be injurious to a large class of our citizens, and must of course be impolitic. We see no better plan than to leave the exchange of papers perfectly free and untrammelled as it now is.—*Savannah Georgian.*

[The section containing the above regulation respecting the *exchange* between printers, has since, on motion of Mr. *Sanders*, (which was at first *negatived*, but a *reconsideration* was subsequently moved by Mr. *Rochester*, and carried,) been struck out, in the process of going through the bill in detail in the House of Representatives, previously to its being engrossed for a third reading. Several other amendments were likewise made to the bill, particularly one expunging all that part of the 8th section which provides for an increase of postage on newspapers. The bill, as amended, has since passed the House by a vote of 91 to 56.]

WASHINGTON, MAY 6.

One of the most important incidents on Saturday last, was the rejection, by the President, of the bill to authorize the erection of toll-gates on the Cumberland Road. The grounds of this veto will be found in the message in another part of this day's paper. The second message on the subject, transmitted on Saturday evening to the House of Representatives, embraces, at great length, the views of the President on the subject of Internal Improvement generally.

MAY 7.—Both Houses of Congress sat from 10 o'clock in the morning to a late hour last night. In the bustle of so much business, we find it difficult to keep pace with the business transacted. We particularly note, for public information, the following incidents, which occurred in the course of yesterday:

The bill to erect toll gates on the Cumberland road, with the objections thereto by the President, having been reconsidered in the House of Representatives, it was *rejected* by a majority of 4 votes, though it had before a majority of 19 votes in its favor.

The Senate put into the military appropriation bill an appropriation of 9000 dollars, to be applied to the repair of the Cumberland Road; which appropriation was rejected by the other House.

Nat. Intel.

The Great Naval Experiment.—At the appointed hour yesterday morning, all the arrangements having been completed, the experiment was commenced which was to test the practicability of hauling up, on an inclined plane, upon the plan invented by Commodore Rodgers, a large ship of war. The new frigate Potomac, of the class of 44 guns, and weighing, with the apparatus attached to her, about 1600 tons, was the ship with which this interesting and important experiment was to be tried. Though a light wind prevailed, the ship was introduced without accident between the ways on which she was to ascend, and at 2 o'clock the power of three windlasses, worked by 40 or 50 men each, was applied to the immense floating castle, and she began slowly to ascend. The operation was continued successfully, until the ship was drawn almost out of the water. At this moment, the lashings which connected the block of the centre purchase with the large cable that passed around the ship, fore and aft, and drew her on, parted. This accident, however, had been guarded against, and means taken, in case of such an occurrence, to prevent the ship from running back.—The vessel, therefore, remained firm in her place; but, as it required some hours to repair the damage, the remainder of the operation was deferred until this morning. The experiment has, so far, answered the expectations of its friends, and we believe there is no doubt entertained of its complete success. Should their hopes be realized, the invention will be of incalculable advantage to all maritime nations, as it will enable them to preserve a naval force of any magnitude, always in readiness for the time of war, without the expense and deterioration which necessarily attend the keeping a greater portion afloat, than may be requisite for a time of peace.

A large concourse of citizens attended to witness this interesting spectacle; and we are sorry to add that a young son of Col. Wm. Brent had his leg broke by the falling cable, when it gave way.—*ib.*

The town of Norfolk has been again a sufferer by Fire, of considerable extent, on the 30th ult. The number of houses destroyed was between thirty and forty, with nearly all their contents, driving as many families nearly naked into the street—the fire having broken out between 11 and 12 o'clock at night. The greatest loser is said to be Mr. John M'Phail, whose warehouses were stored with the cargo of a vessel just put in there in distress. His loss is estimated at from 15 to 20,000 dollars.—*ib.*

ERIE CANAL.

UTICA, N. Y. APRIL 30.

One hundred and eleven boats have already been registered at the toll office this spring. Great improvements have been made in the construction of canal boats since last year. Forty tons burthen is found to be preferable to a larger size. The boats now most approved of, produce but little motion in the water, and the wake which caused such injury by its action upon the banks, is prevented—These boats, with two horses each, carry 400 barrels of flour, at the rate of three miles an hour.

One raft passed this yesterday, which was 1920 feet long, drawn by 12 horses, and managed by 40 men, containing 200,000 feet of fencing stuff for the canal between this and Schenectady. Another equally large, with cedar posts, for the same object, left the canal at Rome and descended the Mohawk river, after discharging their horses, and unlimbering its cribs which were about 80 feet each.

Live fish, caught in Oneida lake and put into cribs, made for the purpose, and towed down by the boats, are constantly to be found at the docks and in the slips for sale.

Two hundred and six tons of merchandize, have the week past been forwarded west on the Canal. From the bustle which now prevails in our streets, it would seem that this was only the commencement of the Spring business.—*Sentinel.*

"THE ROAST BEEF OF".....*AMERICA!*

Fat Beef.—On Saturday last, one of the most extraordinary exhibitions of this kind ever seen in this city, or in any other in the United States, was exposed to sale at the stall of Mr. Daniel Windship in Fulton market. Butchers as well as candid travellers, declared that they never saw any thing that could be compared with it. This was a steer of five years old, raised by Mr. Elijah Hart, of Saybrook, Connecticut, and had derived, with scarcely any exception, his whole support from its mother's milk. He sucked within half an hour of its being killed.—The flesh of this extraordinary creature weighed 1241 lbs; the rough tallow 150, and the hide 82 lbs. The best cuts were sold at 18 pence per lb. and the whole was purchased in a few hours. Mr. Thomas Gibbons, one of the butchers, who a few weeks ago distinguished himself by the sale of a number of uncommonly fine cattle in the Washington market, bought a piece weighing 120 lbs. This he intends to send on to London, and when this, together with the piece formerly designed for Mr. Rush, our minister at that court, shall have arrived, the English, while they indulge themselves in singing "O the roast beef of Old England," can have no objections to us supposing, that the roast beef of America would, likewise, be worthy of some poetical notice.

N. Y. Spectator.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 26.

Great dispatch and rapid sailing.—It is worthy of remark, that the Packet ship James Monroe, Capt. Lee, which arrived at this port yesterday, has been absent only 72 days, 31 of which she lay in port at Liverpool. She made her passage out in 18 days, and returned to this port in 23 days, making 41 days that she was at sea, going and coming. A passenger, who came home in her, had been absent from New-York only 49 days, and transacted important business in London.

Evening Post.

MARRIED,

In Mecklenburg county, on the 2d. inst. Mr. *Marcus Alexander*, to Miss *Patsy Gilbert*, both of that county.

DIED,

Not long since, in Cabarrus county, Mr. *Seth Hudson*, aged about 45 years. Mr. Hudson was a very industrious farmer. He has left a widow and several children to lament his loss.

"Why should we mourn departed friends,
Or shake at death's alarms;
It is the voice that Jesus sends
To call us to his arms."

[COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life, on the 6th of April, after a short illness, in Person county, Mr. ROBERT R. KING, in the thirtieth year of his age. Mr. King was a native of Iredell county, and graduated at the university in this state in 1815. From that period to the year 1820, he was engaged in various literary pursuits, and in the acquisition of biblical and other religious knowledge; at which time, he was consecrated to the ministry of the everlasting gospel, by the Presbytery of Orange. Subsequent to that time, he resided two sessions, or perhaps something more, in the Theological Seminary in Princeton, New-Jersey. In that seminary he very happily prosecuted the study of sacred literature, and became zealously attached to all those institutions, which have been instituted for the purpose of evangelizing the world.

After returning home, he was employed as a missionary, for some months, by the missionary society of North-Carolina, in Caswell and Person counties: and about the close of this time, he was called, by the great Head of the Church, to give an account of his stewardship. This is the second* time that the sanctuary in this section of country, has been invaded in rapid and awful succession, by the hand of death; and will not the church "hear the rod, and consider who hath appointed it?" [*Communicated.*

*Rev. Mr. Carrigan, of Rowan, died but a short time before.

ICE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish families and others with any quantity of ICE, every morning at sun-rise, at his house in Salisbury.

WM. H. SLAUGHTER.

May 1, 1822.——3wt104

Money Lost.

THE subscriber left between three and four hundred dollars, in Bank Notes, under a bed in the house of Boswell Bostick, ten miles east of Rutherfordton. He did not recollect of having left the money at said Bostick's until he had come on this side of Lincolnton, on his return home. He there hired Mr. John Michael to go on after the money, and directed him to the very spot where it was placed; but it was not there. Bostick also knew where the money was, and it is believed that he now has it in his possession.—Any person who will deliver said money to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of $50.

Description of money lost:—1 State Bank Note of $100; 1 Newbern do. of $100; 1 do. do. of $50; 1 do. do. of $20; 1 Cape Fear do. of $10; 3 State Bank do. of 10; several fives on the State Bank of North-Carolina, and several do. on the South-Carolina Banks. Marks and Nos. are not recollected. It is probable that the subscriber's name is on one or both of the $100 notes. I am willing to make oath to the above statement.

JOHN TRAVIS.

Concord, May 11, 1822.—2wt103

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, (in Cabarrus county,) a few days ago, a bay horse, about 15 hands high, 8 years old, and in good order—he has a star on his forehead, one hind foot white, and a switch tail. Any person that will deliver said horse to me, or take him up and give me information where he is, shall be paid all reasonable expenses. SILAS TRAVIS.

Cabarrus, May 9, 1822.—2wt103

Stop the Thief!

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, residing at Caswell Court-house, on the night of the 8th inst. a dark chesnut sorrel HORSE, marked with a star in his forehead, his back somewhat rubbed by the saddle; is about 5 feet high, nine years old, and a good pacer, although a little stiff in his movements. The thief is supposed to be a man calling himself *William Lewis*, about five feet nine or ten inches high, dark complexion and dark hair, features prominent, particularly the nose, countenance expressive and open; the first and third finger of the left hand marked with a black ring indented in the skin with gun-powder, and one arm marked with an eagle in the same manner; had with him a new suit of clothes, coat of light blue bombazette, nankeen pantaloons, and black striped Marseilles vest; also, a drab surtout, with capes. It is supposed he is making his way to some of the Western or Southern states. A liberal reward will be given for the apprehension of the thief, and lodging him in any jail within the limits of North-Carolina, and securing the horse so that he may be recovered by the owner, Doct. John Garland, of Milton. Information communicated to him, or to the subscriber, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

THOMAS GRAVES.

Caswell C. H. May 12, 1822. 3wt4

A Good Hatter Wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to one or two young men, of good habits, who understand their business. Those seeking employment may get a good job, by applying to the subscriber in Morganton, N. C.

102tf JOHN M'GUIRE.

Runaway.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Chester District, South Carolina, on the 6th of this inst. a negro man named *Jacob*, a rough blacksmith, aged twenty-one years, of dark complexion, stout built, about five feet eight or ten inches high, his apparel not recollected. He has been lately brought from the state of Virginia, and it is believed that he will try to make his way back through this State; it is also believed that, if apprehended, he will deny his master's name; therefore the Jailers are requested, if the above described negro should fall into their hands, to drop me a few lines to Chester Court House, and oblige, JOHN S. RICE.

May 16*th*, 1822.—3wt104

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1822.... Ruth Harris *vs.* John Harris.....It appearing to the court, by return of two subpœnas, that said John Harris is not to be found in the county, and the requisition of the act in other respects having been complied with, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, for the said John Harris to appear at the next Superior Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, to answer this petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte. Leave is given to the petitioner to examine testimony without giving notice to defendant; it appearing to the court that he has absconded and gone without the limits of the state, to parts unknown.

Witness Alex. Frohock, Clerk of the Rowan Superior Court, at office.

3mt114 ALEX. FROHOCK, *C. S. C.*

Saddlery Warehouse.

SMITH & WRIGHT

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have made an establisment in the above business at Newark, New-Jersey, eight miles from New-York, where they have constantly on hand, of their own manufacture, an extensive assortment of

SADDLES & BRIDLES,

Of all kinds, Harness, Trunks, Whips, and Spurs—Also, Skirting Leather; Bridle and Harness do.; Hog Skins; Sheep, Calf, and Morocco do.; Saddle Trees, and Saddlery Ware, of every description. Merchants that are on to the North, and deal in the articles, will find it to their interest to call and examine. Orders will be carefully executed, and goods sent to any part of the United States. They respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Newark, March 23, 1822.—6wt102

To Undertakers,

FOR the purpose of building a Male and Female Academy in Charlotte, N. C. Proposals will be received by either of the undersigned, until the last Wednesday in May, for making and delivering at the place of building, as soon as practicable, two hundred thousand well made and burnt brick, of the usual size. Persons making proposals will say how soon they will undertake to deliver the brick.

JOHN IRWIN,
ROBT. I. DINKINS,
4wt103 WM. DAVIDSON.

☞ The Trustees of the Charlotte Male and Female Academy are notified to meet at Charlotte on the last Wednesday in May.

130 Dollars

WILL be given for apprehending and delivering to the subscribers FOUR NEGRO MEN, (who left their owners on last evening for no other reason than to endeavor to reach some state where they will be free men,) viz: Robin, Jacob, Julius and Rixon, (who perhaps may be in company with several others.) Robin is about 25 years of age, dark complexion, heavy built, a likely active waiting man, and a good wagoner—an honest, faithful servant, one who never had his back marked with a whip; in a word, we had all confidence in him. He has a large scar across one of his hands and fingers from the cut of a cotton machine. Jacob is a black fellow, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stoop'd shoulders, grey head and large whiskers: he is an old offender. Julius is about 35 or 40 years of age, yellow complexion, a little above the middle size, likely, active, smart fellow, can read and perhaps write. Rixon, belonging to James Harris, of York District, S. C. is about 35 years old, stout made, but lower than the common size of negroes; is of a black complexion, speaks slow, and has a down look when spoken to. He was brought from the eastern shore in Maryland, by Mr. Springs, 15 years ago, and sold to J. Harris. He took with him a drab great-coat, a suit of brown broad-cloth, all new, two spotted vests, two pair white pantaloons, three pair of shoes, three neck-cloths, a white hat, and upwards of $20 in cash. No doubt they (with all in their company) will make the best of their way either on the route leading to the north or west, perhaps the latter. The above reward, or one quarter for either, will be paid on their being apprehended or secured, so that we get them. We expect their route will be by the way of Wilkesborough. Any communication respecting the above negroes, or either of them, can be made to Robert Dinkins, Charlotte, N. C.

JAMES DINKINS,
FREDERICK DINKINS,
JAMES HARRIS.

Mecklenburg Co. N. C.
April 29, 1822. 6wt105

NOTICE.

BY a decree of the Court of Equity, made at April term, 1822, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Monday, the 10th of June next, lots No. 17 and 18, in the great north square of the town of Salisbury, on which there are improvements; and lots No. 26, 37, and 38, in said town, unimproved. Also, two tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in the county of Rowan, to wit: one of three hundred acres, lying on the waters of Flat Swamp Creek, and one of a hundred acres, lying on the top of a mountain, called little mountain, near to the Flat Swamp Springs, belonging to the heirs at law of Evan Alexander, deceased. A credit of twelve and eighteen months will be given. Bonds, with approved securities, will be required.

GEO. LOCKE, *C. M. E.*

April 30, 1822.—4wt104

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

THE POETRY OF THE TROUBADOURS.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

——Chivalric,
Trouth and honour, freedom and curtesie.
Chaucer.

There are certain ages, in the history of the world, on which the heart dwells with strong interest and affection: but there are none which excite our curiosity, our admiration, and our love, more intensely than the days of chivalry. At that period, the world was enchanted, and history was a romance. The heart of man was bolder, and his arm firmer, than in these days of dull reality, while the spirit of adventurous knighthood was softened with heroic gentleness, and gallant love. The beauty of woman then was a boast and a treasure, and the "mortal mixture of earth's mould" was worshipped as a starry divinity. But "the last crowning rose of all the wreath" was the universal spirit of poetical feeling, which was awakened in the heart of the nations, and which, in its mighty consequences, tended most powerfully to refine away the ignorance and barbarity, which had been the accumulation of centuries. The fountains of purer and gentler feelings were opened, and the impetuosity of their first gushing carried away the corruptions, which had confined them in their source. The effect of this spirit, on the happiness and manners of after-times, was prodigious. It spread refinement and civilization through the world, and, by awakening the soul to a sense of its own powers, it gave the first impulse to that progress of the intellect, which ensures, in its mighty advances, the liberty and welfare of man.

But while such beneficial effects have resulted from this early dawn, and outbreak of mental power, it was necessarily accompanied by many counterbalancing circumstances. The human mind had suffered a great convulsion, and the disordered elements, in assuming a nobler and purer shape, were occasionally mingled together most heterogeneously. All the passions of the heart worked freely and unchastised. In devotion, in love, in arms, and in song, the same vehement feelings of excess displayed themselves. Even the moral boundaries, which later and wiser times have prescribed for themselves, were unseen and disregarded, and this not from any willing proneness to vice, but from an ignorance of the obligations and excellence of virtue. The laxity of morals—not of moral feeling, if such a distinction can be made—which distinguished that age, laid the foundation of that blamable levity of feeling, which is said to be inherent in the female character in France, and which still continues to exist, though the moral sense of the world has been so materially changed. In the age of chivalry, no disgrace was attached even to the public avowal of female infidelity, and that callous depravity of heart, which is invariably consequent on the loss of the esteem and respect of our fellow-creatures, then seldom ensued. In the present article, we shall attempt to give some idea of the prevailing tone of sentiment, which distinguishes the poetical works of the Provençal writers, without entering into any disquisition respecting their history or language, which our limits will not allow us to do.

The crowning ornament of the Gay Science was the love-poems, in which it abounded, and which display the most extraordinary style of sentiment and expression. It would seem that the influence of woman, which, in the ages of classical refinement, had been slighted and disowned, was destined to be acknowledged in its most despotic shape, in the days of chivalrous enthusiasm. The sentiment was new in the world, and it was therefore excessive and unbounded. It did not bear the shape of love, affection, esteem, or reverence—but of passion, worship, and idolatry. The flood-gates of the heart were opened. In the poetry of the Troubadours, the passions seem to have been reduced to their elements, and to have been mingled together again in strange and marvellous union. Love, however, reigned, eminent and supreme over all, while the strongest emotions and passions of the mind were compelled into his despotic service. Ambition became his slave—for a smile was a guerdon, for which poets and princes contended, and the favor of a woman could bestow more honor, than the hand of a monarch could confer; nay, even Religion was made subservient to the power of Love, and the awful feelings of veneration, which are excited by contemplating the sanctity of Heaven, were lavished freely on an earthly idol. The sentiments of religious fear or hope, the strongest, perhaps, which can fill the human heart, were mingled with the passion of mortal love, and the terms which are only applicable to the majesty of Heaven, were bestowed, without hesitation, on a capricious mistress, apparently without the slightest expectation of scandalizing the pious, or insulting the devout. From the works of the Troubadours innumerable instances might be pointed out of this perversion of sentiment. But, while this extravagance of allusion and comparison may be justly censured as most improper and absurd, yet, some of the compositions of this kind, where the expression of elevated and devotional feeling is mingled with the purity of earthly passion, their love-poetry acquires a deep and chastened tenderness, which the lighter productions of more modern days fail to display. M. Raynouard regards this as one of the distinctive characteristics of the Provençal writers, which those of no other nation, according to him, possess. This idea, however, is not correct; for, in the poetry of Scotland, we find the same delicate mingling of the tenderness of love, and of religious enthusiasm, which exists in some of the Troubadours. The songs and love-poems of Burns contain numerous instances of this. "Like all men of genius," says Dr. Currie, "he was of the *temperament of devotion*, and the powers of memory co-operated, in this instance, with the sensibility of his heart, and the fervour of his imagination." In the collection of Nithsdale and Galloway Songs, edited by the late Mr. Cromek, there are some verses, to which a more modern origin has been since assigned, which are strongly characteristic of his style of writing. The song is eminently tender and beautiful. The two first lines are sufficient to give an idea of the style:

I swear by my God, my Jeanie,
By that pretty white hand of thine.

And in another song, which has lately been published by the author, to whom the above is attributed, we have the same admixture of ideas. The simplicity of the image is complete:

"In preaching time, so meek she stands,
So faintly and so bonnie O,
I cannot get one glimpse of grace,
For thieving looks at Nannie O."

And again—

"I guess what Heaven is by her eyes,
They sparkle so divinely O."

From the remains of the Troubadours, M. Raynouard has selected many passages in illustration of this subject, a few of which we have endeavored to imitate, preserving, as nearly as possible, the tone and force of the sentiment, though we have in vain attempted to transfuse a portion of the simple beauty of the original. It must be remembered that these are, in general, merely detached passages from various poems, and that consequently they are the expression of a single sentiment. The following stanzas are from Guillaume de Cabestaing:

Thy perfect form of nobleness and grace,
Thy smile, (the language of thy guileless heart,)
The fairness of thy Heaven-illumined face,
The sweetnesses of which thou mistress art—

All, all are present to my every thought;
Oh! had to God these earthly vows been given,
With all their purity and ardour fraught,
My soul had never then despair'd of Heaven.

There is, perhaps, no circumstance so well calculated to awaken the fullness of poetical feeling, as the death of those to whom the heart has been long and fondly attached. Not, indeed, in the first flow and bitterness of irrepressible grief, but when time and the memory of former happiness have mellowed anguish into tender regret. It was under the influence of feelings like these (feigned, or existing in their "sad reality," who shall say?) that Lord Byron must have written his lines on Thyrza, and that Burns composed that beautiful lament, "Mary! dear departed shade!" The same sentiment is contained in the following lines:

In every deed of kindness and of love,
In every word so gentle, pure, and wise,
I need not pray that God her life approve,
And call her spirit home to Paradise.

And if I sigh, and if a silent tear
Rushes for her, and trembles in my eye,
(Passion's last token,) 'tis not that I fear
For her pure soul's divine felicity.
No! God, amid his glory, hath enshrined
Her blest perfections.—Heaven itself could give
No joys, if 'mid its bowers I might not find
Her spirit.—No! I weep because I live.

In the following verses, the influence of love overpowers the piety of the votary, and passion is made to mingle with prayer, tenderly, but not profanely; they are imitated from Pons de Capdueil:

Yes! thou art fairest, frankest, gayest, best—
Adding to beauty Virtue's sanctity;
And, owning thy perfections to be blest,
I do but ask the power of loving thee.

So ardent and so tender is that love,
So deep thine image on my soul is wrought,
That, when I pour my humble prayer above,
Thou still art mingled with each holy thought.

At other times, again, we find lighter allusions to sacred things; as in the following lines, from a poem of Rambaud d'Orange:

I should be grateful, that in dreams
Sweet thoughts will come, my heart beguiling,
For then her bright eye on me beams,
Her wreathed lip on me is smiling.

No! Heaven hath not a look more sweet;
And, when her eyes on me are bending,
I would not turn from them, to meet
The glance of angels, sky-descending.

Even amongst the instances which have been selected by M. Raynouard as the most unexceptionable, we find some which overstep the boundary of devotional propriety, and which, to modern apprehension at least, can scarcely be sheltered under the milder title, which he has bestowed upon them, of "a literary aberration, occasioned by chivalric ideas and the spirit of the time, in which we rejoice to discover the imprint of nature, and the absence of all restraint." The following sentence from Hugues de Bachelerie is given in one of the extracts: "I never recite my Pater-noster when I arrive at the *qui es in cælo*, without addressing my soul and heart to thee."

Many of the love-poems of the Provençals, however, are entirely free from this incongruity of imagery, and display an unmixed purity and tenderness of sentiment. It has, indeed, more than once been objected to these compositions, that there is a sameness and repetition about them, which render them insipid and valueless. The objection must apply to all poetry of sentiment. The truth of passion and feeling is changeless. Until we remodel the heart, the expression of its true affection will have but little variety. This objection has been well combated by a modern critic. "The reproach of uniformity," says he, "strikes me as being a very singular one; it is as if we should condemn the spring, or a garden, for the multitude of its flowers;" and he then remarks, that we are more sensible of this defect, if it be one, from the circumstance of our being acquainted with these poems in the shape in which they exist in the libraries of the learned, gathered together in ponderous masses, and fatiguing us even with their beauties.

The poetry of sentiment, without incident to enliven, or variety to surprise, can seldom keep the attention from flagging. It is to be enjoyed when the mind is in a fit mood, and then only 'by stealth and morsels.' It is a hard task to digest three hours' reading of Petrarch's Sonnets, and yet there are times when we would not give one of them for a whole epic. It is in these moods that the love-pieces of the Troubadours should be read. The scholar, the antiquary, or the historian, who sits down to their perusal as a portion of his daily task, will probably despise what his heart fails to comprehend, and he will pass his malediction against those poets, because he has misused them. They cannot, however, deny, that in many of these poems we find the tenderness and the purity of love inimitably described. The following very imperfect version of one of the most beautiful poems, which, even in the meridian of *La Gaie Science*, was ever—

"Sung by a fair queen in a summer bower,
With ravishing division to her lute,"

may, perhaps, give some slight and remote idea of the tenderness and plaintive simplicity, which breathes through the original. It is the complaint of the Countess de Die, who loved and was beloved by Rambaud, Prince of Orange, a celebrated Troubadour and a brave knight, but who had forfeited the praises of true chivalry by his inconstancy and libertinism.

Alas! alas! my song is sad;
How should it not be so,
When he who used to make me glad
Now leaves me in my woe?
With him, my love, my graciousness,
My beauty all are vain,
I feel as though some guiltiness
Had mark'd me with its stain.

One sweet thought still has power o'er me
In this, my heart's great need,
'Tis that I ne'er was false to thee,
Dear friend! in word or deed
I own that nobler virtues fill
Thy heart; love only mine:
Yet why are all thy looks so chill
Till they on others shine?

O long-lov'd friend! I marvel much,
Thy heart is so severe,
That it will yield not to the touch
Of love, and sorrow's tear.
No! no! it cannot be that thou
Shouldst seek another love,
Oh! think upon our early vow,
And thou will faithful prove.

Thy virtue's pride, thy lofty fame,
Assure me thou art true,
Though fairer ones than I may claim
Thy hand, and deign to sue.
But think, belov'd one! that to bless
With perfect blessing, thou
Must seek for trusting tenderness,—
Remember then our vow!

This little poem has excited M. Raynouard's warmest admiration, who declares that the truest and most exquisite sentiment dictated it. It is impossible, however, as he justly observes, to preserve the grace and delicacy of it in a translation; it is like those tender flowers, which breathe their perfume only when they are ungathered, but which fade and become odourless the moment they are separated from their parent stem. He has instituted a bold comparison between this elegy and the celebrated love-ode of Sappho—a comparison which, he says, is well calculated to give us a correct idea of the distinctive peculiarities of classical and chivalric literature in compositions of this kind. The poem of Sappho, which portrays the passion of love so completely, that according to one of our critics, "it has been seldom so well described in the course of two thousand years," in the opinion of M. Raynouard, paints a sensibility entirely material, before the progress of civilization had rendered woman the ornament of society; while the verse of the poetess of chivalry breathes a sensibility altogether intellectual. Tender as impassioned, she loves for pure love's sake alone.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Extract from a Sermon on Female Education, lately delivered by the Rev. Joseph Emerson.

"Surely the mother is a much more important character than is generally imagined. To whom are we to look for improvements? for such improvements as the world has never seen? Is it to men? to those whose habits are fixed; whose characters are consolidated? No. It is to be the rising generation, to children, to babes, to sucklings. And who has the principal influence in forming the habits and character of these? The mother; she who is with them, and is scarcely removed from them, by night or by day; she, who imparts to them her manners, her habits, her language, her modes of thinking, her opinions, her prejudices, her virtues, I had almost said, her very soul itself. Surely the mother has more influence in forming the rising generation, than is possessed by man, with all his authority, with all his laws, with all his arms, with all his splendid literary institutions.—Though the mother is indeed subordinate, as it respects the father, it is infinitely important. Though her station is subordinate, yet in a great measure, she carries in her heart, and holds in her hand, the destinies of the world. It is impossible that mankind should be improved to any considerable degree and extent, without a corresponding improvement of mothers. Here and there individuals may arise and shine, as they have done from the beginning of time; but improvements will be exceedingly limited, unless mothers are improved. And even with regard to the most distinguished individuals, who have enlightened and astonished the world, it is probable that the mother has had a greater influence upon their characters, than has generally been supposed. Who can tell how much her efforts may have conduced to give such a tone and direction to their minds, as has had an influence upon their whole succeeding conduct? All the future Bacons, Lockes and Newtons; all the future Baxters, Edwardses and Dwights, that are yet to arise and enlighten the world, will owe their influence, in a greater or less degree, to the mother. From her lips they learn to articulate their own names. From her, they learn to walk, to think, to pray. She, who is truly an excellent mother, is one of the richest boons of Heaven.

"We are assured by the voice of inspiration, that a child left to himself, bringeth his mother to shame. But why does an ungoverned and froward child bring shame upon his mother, more than upon his father? Is it not because the mother has a peculiar influence, and consequently a peculiar obligation to train her offspring to obedience and virtue?

"If I could for a moment believe the horrible idea that females have no immortal souls, that to them death is an eternal sleep, even at that time, I would say, Let the female character be raised, that she may elevate her sons; let it be exalted to the utmost, that she may exalt humanity."

Religious.

He that receiveth a prophet, in the name of a prophet, shall receive a prophet's reward.
MATT. X. 41.

By "a prophet" is here to be understood a holy, religious, and good man; and the meaning of the whole sentence is this:—"He that receiveth a prophet," that is, he that entertains, assists, and patronises a religious and good man, "in the name of a prophet," that is, because he is, and has the name and character of a religious and good man, "shall receive a prophet's reward;" that is, is entitled to, and shall receive as great a reward as the religious and good man himself. That he should receive an equal reward is perfectly agreeable to divine justice, because, entertaining and patronising a pious and virtuous man, from the sole consideration of his merit, demonstrates a heart as much devoted to piety and virtue as any action which the worthy object of his favour can possibly perform.

If this is true, the converse must be true likewise; that is, that he that entertains, protects and patronises an impious, a profligate man, for the sake of his vices, is as criminal, and shall receive as severe a punishment, as the most abandoned of his favourites: and with equal justice, because the approbation of wickedness in others, having no temptation for an excuse, is more atrocious, and demonstrates a more depraved disposition, than even the practice of it. The seduction of pleasure, the lure of interest, or the violence of our passions, may be some, though a poor apology, for the commission of crimes; but to sit coolly by and view with pleasure the iniquities and profligacy of others, and to encourage them by our favour, approbation, and rewards, indicates a disposition more completely depraved than the commission of them, but depraved as it is, we see instances of it every day; we see the most impious and profane, the most corrupt and dissolute, sometimes the idols of the vulgar, and more frequently the idols of the great; we see them, without any introduction or recommendation, except their vices, entertained, caressed, and patronised by the rich and powerful, who look with envy and admiration on a degree of profligacy in them, which they themselves are unable to arrive at.

EXTRACT.

Men spend their lives in anticipation, in determining to be vastly happy at some future period or other, *when they have time*. But the present time has one advantage over any other—it is our own. Past opportunities are gone, future are not come. We may lay in a stock of pleasure, as we would a stock of wine; but if we defer tasting of them too long, we shall find that they both are soured by age. Let our happiness, therefore, be a modest mansion which we can inhabit while we have our health and vigor to enjoy it, not a fabric so vast and expensive, that it has cost us the best part of our lives to build, and which we can expect to occupy only when we have less occasion for an habitation than a tomb. It has been well observed, that we should treat futurity as an aged friend, from whom we expect a rich legacy. Let us do nothing to forfeit his esteem, and treat him with respect, not with scurrility. But let us not be too prodigal when we are young, nor too parsimonious when we are old, otherwise we shall fall into the common error of those who, when they had the power to enjoy, had not the prudence to acquire; and when they had prudence to acquire, had no longer the power to enjoy.

By the very constitution of our being we are compelled to delight in society; 'it is not good for man to be alone;' we are all exactly fitted to contribute to the good of all; and it is by each carrying his respective amount to the general bank of human happiness, that each is enabled to draw most largely for his private use[illegible]